

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VI. VI.]

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

[No. 1589.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

(Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.)

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

Robert M'Crea & Co.

the Store, King Street, formerly occupied by Hoburgh and M'Crea, have just received and offer for Sale, on reasonable terms,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS.

April 28. d2w

N. B. They daily expect a further supply.

24 hogheads retailing Molasses

24 do. Sugar, of good quality

26 barrels Best, Salem inspection

1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine

5 boxes Cotton Cards

2 sacks Sago

2 do. Licorice Root

Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed

A quantity of red Seal Leather, and

100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26.

The Subscriber has just Received,

In addition to his former Stock—which makes it

complete in Groceries and Prints—

First quality brown Sugar, in bbls.

French Brandy, in pipes

Claret Wine, in half pipes

West India and New-England Rum, in hogs-

heads and barrels

Old Peach Brandy

Mould and dipr Candies, in boxes

First quality Turpentine Soap, in boxes

Rice, in half tierces.

By Capt. JENKINS, from New York.

Soft-shelled Almonds, of an excellent quality,

and 20 boxes fresh Prunes.

And by Capt. CAREW, from Lisbon.

Lisbon fresh Lemons, in boxes

Oranges in do.

English Walnuts, in halves.

By Captain CROWDILL, from Leghorn.

Malcadal and Bloom Raisins, in boxes

Salad Oil, in cases, or by the bottle.

A. L. S. O.

New York double refined Leaf Sugar, in bar-

rels or by the single loaf.

And has a parcel of

Excellent inspected SHAD & HER-

RINGS, by the barrel; and SAL-

MON in kegs—all very low for

cash.

A. WILLIS.

April 25. d12w

Now Landing.

From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for

sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

30 Barrels prime Pork,

20 do. do. Beef.

Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,

5 bales Bee-hoon Garrahs,

500 pieces yellow Nankeens,

In Store,

Imperial,

Young Hyson, } TEAS.

Hyson Skin

Russia and Rivers Duck,

Cask and box fresh Raisins,

Ground Ginger,

Muscovado Sugar in barrels,

Double refined loaf do.

200 boxes mould and dipr Candies, of a su-

perior quality, for the West India market,

10 boxes Chocolate,

10 barrels New-England Rum,

8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,

10 rolls mill'd Lead,

10 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

WANTED,

A Bill on New-York for about 500

ollars. Apply as above.

April 9.

Printings, in its various branches,

homely executed at this office.

WANTED.



A vessel of about
five hundred bar-
rels burthen, to take
a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,



A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for CORK and a MARR-
KET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being al-

ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from Samuel Hilton
to the subscribers, will peremptorily be sold,
on SATURDAY, the 31 day of May, at
half past 10 o'clock, on the premises,

A LOT of GROUND, with two HOU-
SES, situate on the fourth east corner of
Duke and Union Streets. Terms, &c. will be
made known at the place of sale.

JAMES DAVIDSON, } Trustees.

P. G. MARSTELLER, }

April 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court
of chancery, held at Richmond, will be ex-
posed to sale, TWO TRACTS of LAND,
in the county of Loudoun, the property of Tho-

mas Atwood Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley
Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about
three miles from Leesburg—the other called the
Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river,

near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain
about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold
for the purpose of raising the sum of about six
thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A.

Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mention-
ed. The sale will be made to the highest bid-
der for ready money, and will commence on the
12th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg,
and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.

W. C. Selden, }

April 22.

THE Subscriber and possessor
of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn
any person who may incline to purchase under the above
decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner
and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or
aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such
sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered
effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store
next door to Mott's Tavern; where he offers for
Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,

65 tons Plaster of Paris,

60 boxes Mould Candies,

20 boxes Chocolate,

30 barrels Prime Pork,

6 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,

1 leagu Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,

London Particular,

London and New-York Market

Particular and Cargo-Teneriffe

Catalonia and Claret

50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef

10 barrels Bounce

4 bales Beer-hoon Garrahs

1 bale Pandah Coffee

6 blads. Molasses

6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8.

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogheads first quality Muscova-

do Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains,

afforded.

James Sanderfon.

April 9.

BROKER'S OFFICE, And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that
HE HAS OPENED A
Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King Streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render
his services in those branches of business. Every
species of public stock, merchandise, bonds, houses,
lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on com-
mission. Reasonable advances will be made on consign-
ments; and acceptances will be given when such consign-
ments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the
payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise re-
ceived on storage at the customary terms.

As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on
the public the following testimonial from Winchester,
where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and
commission merchant.

Winchester, March 4, 1865.

We do hereby certify, that Mr. A. Lindo, auction-
eer and commission merchant in this borough, has con-
ducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the
confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his
fidelity, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business, just-
ly entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes, John & Abm. Miller.

Daniel God, John Bell.

Charles Brent, jun. Wm. Dawson.

Richard Holliday, Geo. Reid.

Jos. Gamble, Alf. H. Powell.

H. W. & I. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant,
young, likely, active and healthy, and may be
had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400
dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, nego-
tiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28.

Notice.

THAT on the first day of May court to be
held for Fairfax county, at the court house
thereof, I shall, by virtue of a deed of trust to
me made for the purpose of securing a repayment
of money paid by Charles Little and John Keene,
for Thomas Pollard, jun. expose to public sale,
a likely NEGRO MAN, named NERO, in the
deed mentioned, for ready money.

Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock,
of that day.

David Stuart, Trustee.

April 19.

Horsburgh & Calder,

Have just received from New York,

10 bales Calcutta Piece Goods;

CONSISTING OF

Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Ponjum Cloths, San-

nas, Coffas, Basters, and Checks.

A. L. S. O.

Calicoes, colored and white Cambric Mus-
lin, Undressed Gingham, Silk Chambrays,
Cambric, Dimity, Cotton Hosiery, Black Lute-
ring, Irish Linens, Yellow and Scarlet Ban-
dano Handkerchiefs, White-Crope, Pic Nick
Silk Mitts, Silk Umbrellas, Leno Muslin, Creas-

Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs, Sooty Romalls, Blue
Gurrahs, Real London Superfine Black and Blue
Cloths, &c. &c. for sale, on reasonable terms,
either by wholesale or retail, at their Store, cor-
ner of Royal and King Streets.

April 23.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Matmoy

from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson, } Of the latest

5 do. Hyson, } importation.

10 do. Hyson Skin, }

Which will be sold on very mode-

rate terms by

James Sanderfon.

April 21.

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for

sale, on very low terms

Mandeville & Jameffon.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey

5000 lbs Green Coffee

20 boxes fine Saffad Oil

20 boxes Chocolate

1000 lbs heavy Pepper

10 boxes fresh Mustard

A few bales Tennessee Cotton

100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22.

Cash, and the highest price given
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by
the Printer of this paper.

Cotton & Stewart

Have received a large supply of
PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

April 29.

I wish to Rent that elegant

Dwelling House & Garden

WHERE I now reside: the garden is in a high
state of cultivation: the other conveniences are
equal if not superior to any in Alexandria. For further
information enquire of the subscriber, or SAMUEL
CRAIG, Esq.

B. DADE.

April 26.

T O R E N T.

A neat and commodious two story
BRICK HOUSE, situate on Prince Street, be-
tween Washington and St. Asaph Streets, lately
occupied by D. Ber Gillies. Apply to

Thomas Shreve.

April 26.

S A L T.

Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1700 bushels S. Ubes Salt; per Schooner
Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants
wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 22.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an ex-
cellent house servant, with her two Children,
the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16.

Enquire of the Printer.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-
ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Mill'd do.

December 18.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-

sortment of

G O O D S,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths
and Castimores,
Bennett's patent Cards,
Do. Whiteatings,
Silks, Melkins, Flo-
rentines,

Imperial, clouded and
white Marcellins,
Toilettes, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfchiefs,

Lamb's Wool, Worsted,
Cotton and Silk Rio-
siery,

Irish & Flanders Shear-
ings,

4 4 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambric do.

Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.

Rich Colonnade and
gured India Musins

India and British Book
do.

Lace Caps & Handker-
chiefs,

Extra Silk Gloves,
Pie Nic Mitts.

Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambric Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and
Wicaths,

Offrich Feathers,
Italian Mantans,
Fine India Persians,

Bastas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Tickenburg,
Onahurghs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

He daily expects an additional

assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part
of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his Store in Fairfax
Street, and daily expects an additional supply to
the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

September 28.

following remarks headed the "PAR-
LAMENT CRISIS," are taken from one of
the latest papers, the *Morning Post*, of
February 15.

It cannot be denied that the new admi-
nistration come to the helm of state under
circumstances of a nature extremely peril-
ous and perplexing. Almost the whole of
Europe lies prostrate before Bonaparte;
the only power on the continent that now
stands against him, is one that cannot vi-
tally reach him; and that it will doubtless
be one of his first measures, to shut a-
gainst our commerce all the inlets to Ger-
many and Italy; while at the same time he
holds out against our shores the terrors of
an invasion. But these perils and embar-
assments are less imputable to those who
have exerted themselves to prevent them,
than to the effects of that great political
connection which, coming on at such a
conjuncture, must have been attended by
the most decided results, dissolved the re-
ciprocal relations between the legitimate
sovereigns of Christendom, and given a
new aspect to the existence and the fate of
empires. Europe is now in the last ago-
nies of the crisis that has long agitated her
frame. Several states have been swallow-
ed up; others have been degraded from
their independence; but among those that
stand untouched, it is with conscious pride
we may observe, that Old England emi-
nently raises her undiminished head. We
have grappled close, and fought hand to
hand with the Colossus, that now weighs
with all his ponderous pressure upon all the
adjoining states, and in that struggle, in-
stead of losing any of our strength, we
have increased it; instead of sustaining
reverses, we have gained splendid victo-
ries; we have even quickened our indus-
try, extended our commerce, and there
breathes amongst us a spirit that lifts us
above fear, and an ardor of patriotism
which no face of danger can damp. Such
has hitherto been our situation; that pros-
perity cannot long endure, unless it rests
on reasonable grounds; unless those who
enjoy it have also the concurrent advan-
tages of tranquility. War is a political evil,
it drains and exhausts empires, even thro'
the successes that flush them, and unless
an endeavor can be made to bring it to end,
it must be pregnant with disasters, it can
accumulate only ruins.

Such is the posture of things, that we
have nothing to gain by a protraction of
the war, no requests to aim at that can
indemnify us for our sacrifices; we are
now merely contending to assert our inde-
pendence, to maintain our security. We
can no longer look forward to continental
divisions; we must now solely rely on
our own energies, our own resources. We
must therefore essay a more active kind of
warfare, or seriously think of endeavoring
at negotiations for peace. Our hostilities
can no longer be confined to the blockade
of an enemy's ports, or our exertions to
maintaining certain positions where our
forces languish in inactivity. We must
throw back his threats on the coasts of the
enemy, and visit them with something of
those ravages which his rage meditates
against ours. We do not think that nego-
ciations can be entered upon before we
have adopted some vigorous resolutions,
and displayed the imposing aspect of a for-
midable force; & should Bonaparte open
the Temple of Peace with all the prowess
and proud pretensions of a conqueror, we
should also approach and enter it with all
the confidence and pride, justly inspired by
long continued successes, and by the con-
sciousness of energies that cannot be bro-
ken down.

We should not allow ourselves to expect
that Bonaparte will again come forward
with any pacific proposal, such as he made
to his majesty, when he was anxious to as-
sume in the eyes of France a pacific tone
and attitude, and to discourage the idea
that the continental war which had broken
out was kindled by his ambition. Now
that he is drunk with success, swollen with
the magnitude of his gigantic projects, it
can scarcely be imagined that he will sit
down and write to a sovereign who has re-
fused to acknowledge him. The man who
has humbled an emperor, and who pretends
to create kings, will hardly condescend to
solicit a peace, the conditions of which he
may vainly flatter himself with shortly hav-
ing the power to dictate.

The conjuncture, however, may not be
improbable, that he is desirous of peace.
Flattering as must be the state of prosperi-
ty in which he is placed, he must look with
anxiety, if not with rage, upon a country
whose destinies rise above his ascendancy,
whose courage mocks his menaces. Coop-
ed up within his ports, limited to his con-
tinental influence, he may pour over Eu-
rope, and inundate her with his armies,

while he regrets in vain the power of being
able to send a single boat to sea. So cir-
cumstances, if we take into account the vi-
olence of his character, and the activity of
his imagination, he must consider himself
as imprisoned in his vast empire, as strait-
ened in by the immense belt which the seas
stretch around him. He must cast many
an anxious and restless look upon that bound-
less horizon, the image of his all-grasping
ambition, and as he gazes, burn with all the
rage both of desire and of impotence.

We are little inclined to believe, that
however ambitious he may be to open those
passes which we now shut against him, he
will ever attempt an invasion upon that im-
mense plan which he seems solicitous to in-
dicate; but should he succeed in excluding
us from all interference in continental trans-
actions; should he succeed in effecting the
landing of troops on points remote from the
centre of our forces, should he succeed in
closing up some of the channels through
which circulated our industry; should he
take it into his head that he has alarmed our
commerce, disorganized our financial sys-
tem, then indeed he may be tempted to
imagine, that such a conjuncture would en-
able him to give the law to this country.

Under such circumstances could peace
be possible, and, if possible, could it be of
any duration? These are questions of equal
difficulty and delicacy, and we shall touch
upon them with that circumspection and
forbearance which the nature of such cir-
cumstances so plainly admonish. The
measures which the new administration
may adopt, and the discussion which these
momentous subjects will undergo in parlia-
ment, must furnish us with abundant occa-
sions of representing them under a variety
of points of view.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 7.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of
the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair
—on the resolution offered by Mr. George.

(CONTINUED.)

MR. MAC CREEB. Mr. Chairman—
I am extremely sorry that the gentleman
from Georgia, as well as many others who
have spoken on this question, should en-
ertain an idea of the carrying trade as ex-
ceedingly erroneous as it respects us. Do
gentlemen suppose that every American
vessel which has coffee, sugar, or any other
West Indian produce on board is engaged
in what is called the carrying trade? If
our vessels engaged in the West India
trade, and which carry out American pro-
duce, together with some European goods,
sell, as they often do, for double the cost,
and bring back much more West India
produce than can be consumed at home,
what must become of the surplus? We
must certainly be permitted to export it;
and although it is not the produce of our
soil, it undeniably is of our industry, and
therefore as much entitled to protection as
the other.

But we are told, sir, that our merchants
are covering belligerent property; and to
prove this, a celebrated pamphlet called
"War in Disguise," is now quoted on this
floor as gospel. For my part, sir, I con-
sider that production entirely apocryphal;
but, sir, here is a production which I al-
ways consider orthodox; here is the re-
port of our secretary of the treasury; this
I have examined, and what does it say?
If by his reports we shall find that the ar-
ticles we import from the West Indies do
not exceed in value the goods our mer-
chants send thither, where will the author
of "War in Disguise" find this so much
talked of covered property?

According to this report it appears, that
in 1804 we imported from the West Indies

Molasses, galls. 5,747,256 at 25 cents, cost there	1,436,314
Pimento, lbs. 663,642 at 10 cents	66,364
Cocoa, lbs. 1,481,564 at 12 cents	177,787
Coffee, lbs. 46,708,089 at 18 cents	8,407,456
Sugar, 113,434,409 lb. or 1,012,464 cwt. at 7 dollars	7,087,248
Indigo, 228,303 lb. at 1 doll. 25 cents	555,129
Cotton, 2,056,704 lb. at 20 cents	411,340

Rum, galls. 5,662,347 at 30
cents 5,431,173 || | 21,371,311 |

And we exported to the
West Indies in the same year,

In American pro- duce to the a- mount of dolls.	11,966,163
Foreign do.	4,587,620
dolls.	15,553,783
Freight and insur- ance 33 1-3	5,284,294
	21,139,377
	231,934

I hold it fair to include freight and insur-
ance, for although a man may send his
own vessel, and stand his own underwriter,
he will always make these calculations be-
fore he undertakes an expedition; and con-
sidering the nature of the trade we have
been carrying on there, this allowance is
very moderate. And now, sir, let me ask,
what is there left of masked property for
the author of War in Disguise and my
lord Collingwood? Why, truly, the migh-
ty sum of 231,934 dollars.

But, sir, independent of this statement,
where is this mighty sum about which so
much fuss is made, that we are screening
from Great Britain? Why, in France,
no doubt! And what does it amount to?
I will tell you, sir: Our whole exports to
that nation in 1804, consisting of our own
and foreign produce, amounted to eight
millions eight hundred thousand dollars.
Now, sir, I do suppose, that most of the
coffee we have sent thither came to us
from St. Domingo. I would therefore
ask the author of War in Disguise, or any one
else whether they really think the black no-
bility of St. Domingo have been sending
their produce, masked under our flag, to
supply their friends in France? The whole
of this allegation is too absurd to merit se-
rious refutation. The fact is, that of this
\$8,800,000, we receive payment in French
goods to the amount of about 1,800,000,
and the residue, together with the surplus
of our other exports to Europe, is remitted
to Great Britain to make up the balance of
12,000,000, which our trade with her an-
nually subjects us to. Now, sir, who has
the best right to complain of us in this bu-
siness? Certainly not England.

We are also told that if this resolution
passes, our exports to Great Britain will be
materially affected. Although the resolu-
tion does not go to prevent us from sending
our produce thither, I will examine that
part of the argument of the gentleman from
Georgia respecting tobacco.

The whole of our export of that article
in 1804, was 83,000 hhd. and if you will
take your pen and calculate the population
where this tobacco is consumed, you will
find they amount to about 83 millions,
which gives to Great Britain the consump-
tion of about 14 or 15,000 thousand hogs-
heads. Now, sir, you will find, that in
1803 we exported to that nation 50,000
hhd. and on an average we send them near
40,000 hhd. annually. What is the con-
sequence? That by sending more than they
can consume, the price is kept below its
intrinsic value; whereas, were we wise
enough to send them no more than they do
consume, the price would be always good;
for it is an axiom in trade, that when the
medium of consumption is exceeded, the
price must fall; whereas, if the supply is
deficient, it occasions a competition in the
market, which never fails to raise the ar-
ticle above its real value. It will therefore
be highly advantageous to the tobacco
planter that less of it goes to Great Bri-
tain.

On the subject of our revenue, we are
often exultingly told, that it comes exclu-
sively off the farmer and planter, who are
the great consumers. Let us examine this
question.

Our imports amounted in 1804 to about
80 millions; whereof 36 millions were re-
exported. Of the remaining 44, how
much is consumed by the farmer and
planter? I compute the population of our
sea ports to be about one eighth of that of
the United States, and from the luxury and
waste, the extraordinary consumption of
liquors, tea, coffee, sugar, &c. and even
of salt, of which I do believe one ship
commonly consumes as much as ten farm-
ers; that these towns consume one third;
which leaves 30 millions out of 80 to the
farmer and planter.

As to the article of cotton, it would ap-
pear that of 35 millions exported, about
25 go to Great Britain; and although I do
not know accurately, I believe that part is
re-exported the same as imported; but if
not, it is well known that Great Britain
must and will have it; and when it is con-
sidered that they at this moment command

Spanish wool and French claret, they will
find little difficulty in procuring it cer-
tainly.

I thought it incumbent on me to make
these few remarks to the committee, be-
cause, although they may have occurred
to some, I believe they have not all.

MR. ELMER. Mr. Chairman will
rise to make a few observations on the
subject now under consideration, but will
not detain the committee more than few
minutes. The resolution on your table is
denounced by gentlemen as a war measure;
but I cannot dissent to its tendency to that
point. It is acknowledged on all hands
that we have received from Great Britain
repeated and grievous injuries. The whole
American people are alarmed, and their
feelings excited by the reiterated acts of
oppression and insult. A gentleman from
Georgia has told you that our constituents
have not dictated any measures; it is true,
they have not dictated, but they have com-
plained, and they look up to the collected
wisdom of congress to devise a remedy
for the evils under which they are labor-
ing. This is the business upon which we
are in part assembled; and it is the most
important to which our attention will be
called; we should therefore be engaged in
it with all that seriousness and impartiality
which its importance demands. Every
member should divest himself of all na-
tional and party prejudice, when he decides
on a question in which the interest of his
country is so deeply concerned. And as
we, as men and as patriots, tamely submit
to have our seamen impressed and forced
to fight the battles of a foreign nation; and
to have our commerce embarrassed, inter-
rupted and perplexed, and the property of
our citizens engaged therein; condemned
and made the property of the unjust cap-
turers? I trust not.

But we are told peace is of all things
most desirable, and that by stopping im-
migration from Great Britain we shall provoke
the wrath of that nation, and plunge our
country into a most destructive warfare.
But, sir, is this a true state of the case?
Will this measure justify Great Britain in
retaliating upon us in any hostile acts? Cer-
tainly not. I have an unquestionable right
to employ, or not employ, any mechanic,
or manufacturer, as my interest or con-
venience shall direct; and a nation has an
equal right to trade, or not to trade, with a
foreign nation, as it may suit their policy so
to do. We do not thereby infringe on any
of their perfect rights; nay, I do not know
that by refusing to receive the products of a
nation we do thereby violate any of her im-
perfect rights. And let it be remembered,
that no nation is justified in making war
upon another, unless some of her perfect
rights are invaded. Nor is every accident,
a violation of a perfect right considered as
a just cause of war. The injury must be
repeated, and every other mode of redress
exhausted, or at least become extremely
precarious before a nation can justify her-
self in resorting to force. We have suf-
fered an invasion of a national right, but
we only wish to have recourse to peaceable
means of redress—to withhold in a degree
our intercourse with the nation from whom
we have received the injury. If we adopt
the resolution, Great Britain will have no
pretext for making war. She will know the
precise terms upon which she can regain
our trade and friendly intercourse. The
peace will direct her inquiries, and lead
her to the goal whenever she desires it.
She will only have to cease from doing evil;
to respect our rights; to do as she wishes
to be done by, and an amicable settlement
will immediately ensue.

We are, however, told that Great Bri-
tain will have no respect to the law of na-
ture, the law of nations, or the principles
of justice. That she will measure the rule
of right only by the length of her sword;
and that she is all powerful by sea, and
able to crush all before her. This is a dis-
tressing picture indeed; but really I do
not know that she has become so superla-
tively corrupt; and I do not believe she
has. I trust she has some sense of right
and wrong left; and some regard to the
opinions of other nations; if I thought
otherwise, I should be disposed to break
off all intercourse of every kind, and with-
draw from the touch of a being so highly
polluted. And is her power irresistible?
I have had some experience of her power,
and I see no just cause to be alarmed; the
people of the United States have no such
mighty reason to fear her wrath: they
know from experience her power is not ir-
resistible. They have met it—they have
repelled it. I should indeed fear to give
her just cause of offence, and congress
ought to abstain from doing any improper
or unjust act towards her. We ought to
do nothing but what we could justify to
ourselves, to our God, and to all the na-
tions of the earth; with this confidence,

we may say
the directi-
maxim, tha-
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In this en-
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If the manu-
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some of our
statesmen h-
must yield
bring upon h-
of distress.
(Mr. Elm-

BA-
Arrived, th-
days from Lon-
12, spoke
New York for
47, ship Unite-
Liverpool. A-
ship Jane, from
21st, lat. 36
from Baltimore.
Also, ship
Liverpool. A-
Spoke ship Six-
for Baltimore.
Also, brig
Perry (Gard.)
Also, schoo-
from St. Pierre
St. Pierre, br-
timore. On
from New York
Also, Swed-
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Also, schoo-
Bermuda.
Also, brig
Havana. Lef-
Mathewson, u-
for Salem, in
York, in 15
N. York, in 7
Aquila and
for St. Croix,
Barns, for Bal-
micos, Jacks-
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Remington,
2 days; brig
days; brig-
schr. Viper, S-
sailed in C
New York, F
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Also, schr.
from Port Roy-
lons, Smith, o-
Nancy, Hitch-
mogy, Cutter,
schr. of Tonoin
Lorina, Parlon
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in lat. 19, long
vater under l-
tain and paper
the papers, and
of which was
for Samuel Sy-
for Bolton and
Also, brig J-
mags, 6 to C
in 18, with big
(H. Island.) I
Philadelphia, in
England; sloop
hams 11/3, fro-

and French claret, it will
culty in procuring it, etc.
incumbent on me to make
arks to the committee, be-
they may have occurred
ieve they have not told.
R. Mr. Chairman, will
a few observations, the
der consideration, but will
committee more than few
resolution on your tale is
gentlemen as a war measure;
sacred its tendency to hat-
acknowledged on all hands
ceived from Great Britain
evous injuries. The whole
are alarmed, and their
by the reiterated acts of
insult. A gentleman from
d you that our constituents
d any measures; it is true,
dictated, but they have com-
y look up to the collected
gress to devise a remedy
nder which they are labor-
the business upon which we
bled; and it is the most
which our attention will be
therefore be engaged in
eriousness and impartially
ortance demands. Every
divest himself of all na-
prejudice, when he decides
in which the interest of his
eely concerned. And can
as patriots, tamely submit
men impressed and forced
les of a foreign nation; and
commerce embarrassed, inter-
lexed, and the property of
aged therein; condemned
property of the unjust cap-
tured peace is of all things
and that by stopping imper-
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most destructive warfare.
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towards her. We ought to
but what we could justify to
our God, and to all the na-
earth; with this confidence,

we may safely trust the consequences to
the direction of Heaven. It is a sound
maxim, that it is better to endure the great-
est inconveniences and evils, than submit
to reiterated wrongs and insults. We have
suffered repeated wrongs. The measure
before us is justifiable upon every principle
of the law of nature, or of nations; it is
only necessary then to enquire whether it
is wise and politic to adopt it in its present
form.

In this enquiry all our discretion, all our
wisdom, and all our patriotism, unfettered
by prejudice or partiality, should be called
in to our aid. Will the measure re-act up-
on Great Britain so as to induce her to re-
linquish her unjust claim to the capture of
our ships, and release of our seamen, or
will it not? Or will it produce a re-act-
ion upon ourselves which will be felt most sen-
sibly by our citizens and by our govern-
ment? These are the important and the
only questions which we have to consider;
and it is our duty to consider them fully
with all their bearings and tendencies. I
confess I am not without doubts on the
subject. That it will give us some shock,
cannot rationally be questioned. Our re-
venue will doubtless be affected in some
degree, and its clear amount diminished,
at least for a time. Inconveniences will
arise from the want of some of those ar-
ticles of consumption which habit has ren-
dered agreeable and useful. But these
evils may and will be cheerfully borne if
they will tend to produce a great national
good, and free our commerce from those
injuries which it has and continues to sus-
tain from the depredations of Great Britain.
If the manufactures of that nation are so
important to her prosperity and strength as
some of our wisest and best informed
statesmen have represented, she will, she
must yield to our equitable demand, or
bring upon herself an accumulated weight
of distress.

(Mr. Elmer's speech to be continued.)

BALTIMORE, April 26.

Arrived, ship William Murdoch, Jernault, 53
days from London, March 23, in lat. 39, long.
12, spoke ship Cumberland, 14 days from
New York for Amsterdam, 25th, lat. 40, long.
17, ship United States, from New Orleans for
Liverpool, April 17, lat. 37, 56, long. 59,
ship Jane, from Bordeaux, for Philadelphia,
lat. 36, long. 70, ship Baltimore, Long,
from Baltimore, for Calcutta.

Also, ship Olive, Richards, 87 days from
Liverpool, March 24, off the Western Islands,
spoke ship Six Sisters, Auld, 28 days from Cork
for Baltimore.

Also, brig Henry, Allen, 24 days from Point
de Gaud, spoke nothing on the passage.
Also, schooner Lavater, Stafford, 27 days
from St. Pierre, (Mart.) via Tortola. Left at
St. Pierre, brig Three Brothers, Fitch, of Bal-
timore. On the coast spoke brig Ohio, 4 days
from New York, for Jamaica.

Also, Swedish schooner Aurora, Robinson, 35
days from St. Bartholomews and 19 from Ber-
muda.

Also, schooner Brutus, Travers, 7 days from
Bermuda.

Also, brig Alliance, Martin, 14 days from
Havana. Left there, April 14, ships Tyre,
Mathewson, uncertain; brig Juno, Ellsbrown,
for Salem, in 4 days; Romulus, McDonald, N.
York, in 15 days; ship New Guide, Howard,
N. York, in 7 days; ship Hilliard, do, 8 days;
Azuba and Ruby, Dandwell, to sail in 4 days
for St. Croix, to load; brig Polly and Nancy,
Barns, for Baltimore, in 3 or 4 days; ship A-
mericus, Jackson, N. York, 3 days; brig Vigi-
lant, Howard, Boston, sailed 13th; ship Sal-
vy, Martin, Baltimore, seven days; Amity
Battellier, Philadelphia, 8 days; brig Similax,
Remington, do, 4 days; Susanna, Riley, do,
8 days; brig Betty and Peggy, Medin, do, 4
days; brig — Olcott, N. York, 3 days;
chr. Viper, Steel, for Philadelphia, sailed 13th;
sailed in co. ship Commerce, Herbert, for
New York. Provisions of every description low.
Butter 18. Lard 12. The Spanish 74 that had
sailed from Havana, returned again into port, hav-
ing desecrated an English frigate cruising off
there.

Also, chr. Cathari e, Hutchins, 18 days
from Port Royal (Mart.) Left there, brig Bel-
lona, Smith, of Portsmouth, to sail in 8 days;
Nancy, Hitchcock, Newbern, 2 days; Har-
mony, Cutter, Portland, 15 days; ship Hunt-
rel, of Tonningen, for New York, in 12 days;
Lovina, Parsons, Newburyport, in 15 days;
brig Little John, Barret, of Boston, April 6,
in lat. 19, long. 62, 27, was boarded by a pri-
vateer under French colors, who took the cap-
tain and papers on board; and after overhauling
the papers, and breaking open several letters, one
of which was for Mr. Luke Tieman, another
for Samuel Sylvester, of Baltimore, and others
for Bolton and New Haven; dismissed us.

Also, brig Joseph, Beard, 10 days from Ma-
draz, 6 to Cape Henry. Sailed on the 16th
with big Hiram, Moray, for Providence,
Iland.) Left there ship Cicero, Parker, for
Philadelphia, in 3 days; brig Lucy, Hughes, of
Iland; ship Mary, ditto, with a cargo of
sugar, from the coast of Guinea, just arriv-

+ Ship Maryland 53 days
from London

Ship Olive Branch
+ 87 days from
Liverpool

+ Ship 10m Penn
53 days from
Havilla

ditto, ditto,
spoke nothing

o days from
Trib
Ann, Malon,
etc, of ditto,
as boarded by
a brig Robert

and Mary, Israel, from Jamaica, for Philadelphia,
then in co. which the privateer took, and put
captain I. and 11 men on board the Sally. Saw
a northern built schooner ashore on Seal-Key,
Bahama banks.

NORFOLK, April 24.

Arrived, ship Domitries, Beard from
London.

Left there the ship Shepherdess, Wills,
to sail in 14 days; Hercules, Dodsworth,
discharging; Suffolk, Bryant, destination
unknown. The Planter, Moore, was to
have sailed from New Castle for New
York, the 5th of March. March 7, in lat.
48, long. 11, spoke schooner Ann and
Margaret, from Malaga bound to Altona.
April 14, lat. 36, long. 63, was boarded by
the British ship Leander of 50 guns, treat-
ed politely. 17 h, lat. 36, 27, long. 66,
ship Argo, of old bound to Boston, 18
days from Trinidad. 20th, lat. 36, 36,
long. 70, brig Experiment, 13 days from
Guadaloupe, bound to Philadelphia.

Ship William Penn, Watson, 53 days
from Nantes.

On his passage captain W. experienced
a very heavy gale of wind, which threw the
ship on her beam ends, and compelled him
to cut away the mizen mast. Left there
brigs Orient, Jenny of New York, dis-
charging; Polly, —, of ditto, to sail in
a few days.

The brig Hannah, Crane, from New
Orleans to Philadelphia, is east away on
the Cuba shore, and of 131 hogsheads of
sugar only 30 were saved, which
were put on board of a Spanish schooner
that has been sent into New Providence.
The vessel is totally lost.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, May 1.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated
the 26th ult.

"The British frigates Leander and Cam-
brian arrived off this port on Wednesday,
on Thursday were joined by the Driver
sloop of war; they have sent several ves-
sels to Halifax, bound both from and to this
port. Yesterday a sloop from Brandywine
(Del.) was fired at by the Leander, and a
man was killed; the particulars are these:
the captain of the sloop thinking as she was
only a coaster they would not trouble him,
he went near, and the Leander fired a shot
to bring her too: when the captain found
it was his intention to bring him too he
told his brother to put the helm about, in
order to bring too along side, which he was
doing when they fired another shot; this
struck him on the throat, and instantly
killed him. To day there was a boat going
down to the frigates with provisions, which
when the mayor heard, he ordered two pilot
boats to be armed, manned, and sent after
her: this was done, and they overtook her
before she reached the frigates, and bro't
her back: the provisions were carried up
to the alms house, with the English colors
before, and the American colors over them;
they afterwards burnt the English colors.
There is to be a general meeting of the in-
habitants this evening to take proper steps
about immediately fortifying the harbor."

A letter from the captain of a Boston
ship at Leghorn, dated Jan. 14, says:
"that on sailing from Boston, he was great-
ly alarmed by the reports of the hostile
conduct of the British towards American
vessels; but that he was greatly and agree-
ably disappointed by finding himself, as an
American from Boston for Leghorn, uni-
formly treated with the greatest politeness,
the examinations by the boarding officers
being of the slightest kind, and they ex-
erting themselves to abridge the time as
much as possible, which the vessel was de-
tained. He was boarded from 6 or 7 Bri-
tish vessels at different times, from a ship
of the line down to a government brig and
fell in with adm. Collingwood's fleet,
and received the same treatment among
them."

Charles Stewart, Isaac Hull, and Isaac
Chauncey, esq's, are promoted to the rank
of captains in the navy of the U. States.

Commodore Rogers, having applied to
the secretary of the navy for permission to
return to the United States, has obtained
it. He is to be succeeded by captain James
Barron, who will go out in the Ches-
apeake, and who when in the Mediterranean

will assume the command of the squadron
on that station.

Captain Stewart is to have the command
of the Chesapeake, and orders have been
or soon will be issued to him to repair to
Washington.

The Tunisian minister & his suit will, it
is said, return in this frigate. We under-
stand he is previously to visit Baltimore,
Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and
that the Chesapeake will touch at Boston
for him.

FROM THE UTICA PATRIOT.

To Republicans.—When a government, weak
or wicked, sacrifices the dearest rights of a nation,
it is time to speak, full time to give vent to noble
indignant feelings excited by the occasion. No
longer ought an ill timed frame of your misplaced
confidence to prevent your exertions for the pre-
servation of your wounded independence. The
administration have recommended, and congress,
having set two months in secret convulge, have
voted two millions of dollars, a present to Bon-
aparte, for liberty to make a treaty with Spain;
Stop! ye admirers of the boasted friends of lib-
erty; it up a while! and before you venture to call
the information a federal lie, resolve on the
course you will pursue if found substantially
correct. It is all that is desired: I know if you
possess a particle of virtue, you must blush for
your country. The degraded vassals of a foreign
tyrant.

America, when weak and inefficient, without
a bond of union, save what a common interest
afforded, sustained an eight years war against a
powerful nation, and for what? Sooner than pay
an illegal impost of three pence a pound on tea,
to be collected for the use of her acknowledged
tyrant.

Ye men of seventy fix! I mean not importuned
patriots, nor yet the affuming young men who
then had not seen the day but ye abhorers in that
trying conflict.—For what did ye walk barefoot &
bleeding over the frozen hills of New Jersey?
For what did your blood flow at Brandywine
and M. mouth? That your chosen rulers should
become the tax-gatherers of an insatiable, sa-
vage, blood thirsty tyrant?—Grant one cent out
of ten, 'tis a pledge for all you have, or can e-
ver earn. What enemy ever wanted pretences
for demanding, while a poltroon foe had any
thing to give? Carthage assailed Rome of her
friendship; Rome desired a multitude of hostages.
The sons of all the principle citizens were sent.
She required the shipping. The shipping was
given up. She then demanded her arms, and
Carthage in the cowardly spirit of an abject slave,
surrendered them. The close of the tragedy
corresponded with its progress. Carthage was
demolished, annihilated; her inhabitants disper-
sed and forbidden to return on pain of death. It
will be similar with you my countrymen, if you
tolerate the beginning of subjection.

Are you friends of personal freedom? Avow
it, by decided opposition to rulers who invite
others to trample on your rights. Tell them,
they were not elected to barter away your privi-
leges. That you did not grant them a revenue
to be expended on the spies or courtiers of Pa-
ris. Let the world know you are not degraded,
but divided. That though vicious rulers, for a
while may steal your confidence, you will not
submit to the contract of infamy.

Measures of firmness, not violence, are re-
commended; by your suffrages you can signify
your resolution. If Christians, support not the
friends of infidelity. If virtuous, reject the vi-
cious. If Americans, discard promoters of fo-
rein influence. If lovers of independence, frown
on the supporters of that administration which
would link your fate with Holland, Switzer-
land and Spain, to the chariot wheels of an u-
surper.

AN AMERICAN.

NINETEENTH APRIL.

"This day is called the feast of Crispin."

SHAKESPEARE.

This is the anniversary of the memora-
ble day, on which the genius of America
rose tremendous from the blood stained
field of Lexington, and harled defiance to
the veteran battalions of a monarch whom
the Hancock, the Adams, and Jeffersons
of that day publicly called their "lawful so-
vereign;" who came to enforce, at the point
of the bayonet, the principle of taxation
without the consent of the people. The
tax demanded was but a three-penny affair;
but the principle was considered as big with
ruin. It was successfully resisted, by a
people destitute of an established govern-
ment, of military knowledge, of armies,
and of navies; limited in resources, and
checked by the habits of loyalty, and a
sense of allegiance; at a moment too, when
the flower of a disciplined army was in the
bosom of their country; possessed of all
human and ostensible means of compelling
submission; and stimulated by a sense of
duty to their monarch, and of indignation
against insurgents, to quell the spirit of re-
volt. Under these immense disadvantages
America fought and conquered! The spirit
of liberty, and of union, was exhaled from
the blood of her sons who fell at Lexington,
and was inspired by all her children! Vir-
tue and talent assumed their natural station;
and honest unskillfulness submitted to be
led. The men who achieved the victory

consecrated its fruits to
their country; and thus
Washington, and the fri-
ton, to dispense in peace
which he had acquired for the
dom and valor. "Why then, in-
VENTY FIVE, dost thou not "rouse
and stand a tiptoe, when this day is
ed?" Why dost thou not feast thy friends
and say with exultation, this day we fought
at Lexington? Whence soldier, the sadnes
which clouds thy furrowed visage? The
tear which glistens in thy faded eye? Un-
happy warrior! Thou hast received intelli-
gence of recent events, disclosed by one
of thy national rulers, which blight thy fond
expectations! Thy country, full of resour-
ces, with a doubled population, and a na-
tional government, has become tributary to
France! She has obeyed the first mandate
of a foreign "military despot," has paid
TWO MILLIONS of dollars, as the first
indication of her voluntary and abject re-
nunciation of the principle for which thy
LIFE was exposed? The consolations of
thy old age are blasted! The honor of thy
country has passed away. The talents
which adorn, and the integrity which alone
could save it, are objects of suspicion and
reproach, and are pursued by calumny into
the retirement of private life. The friends
of Washington are principally banished from
the public councils, and their influence is
transferred to the hands of ignorance and or-
dinary men; to the orators of county courts;
and town meeting declaimers. Bring out
thy purse, old soldier! The pitance which
thou thought was rescued from the oppres-
sion of British imposts, belongs to the em-
peror of France. The first payment will
not exhaust the contents; but your child-
ren will probably have little left. Alas,
old soldier, it is plain thy heart is not in
glue to keep the "Feast of Crispin."

FOUND,

This morning, between the Market House and
the Coach.

A BANK NOTE.

The owner may have it again by proving pro-
perty, paying the expence of this advertisement,
and applying to the Printer.

May 1.

d31

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from
James Davidson to the subscriber, to secure the
payment of a sum of money from the said James
Davidson to Daniel Spangler and Samuel Spang-
ler, will be exposed to sale, at public auction,
for ready money, upon the premises, on WED-
NESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of May next,
a LOT of GROUND, lying upon the south
side of Prince Street and to the westward of Wa-
ter Street, in the town of Alexandria, fronting
upon Prince Street 20 feet 2 inches, and extend-
ing back 98 feet 6 inches—upon which there is
erected a two story Frame House.

George McMunn.

May 1.

conf

PETER WISE, Junr.

Offers for Sale, at his Store in Fairfax Street,
A general assortment of Drugs
and Patent Medicines:

A L S O,

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia,
Flask Oil, by the box,
Superior quality Salad Oil, by the basket or
bottle, Salt Petre, refined,
Thirty Boxes first quality SEGARS,
and fifty of second.

He will take a Young Man 14 or 15
years old, of good connections, to keep the
Druggists' business.

April 23.

d1w

Fresh Fruit.

THOMAS SIMMS,

Has just received, per the late arrivals,
A few boxes Oranges and Lemons.
English Walnuts in shells.
Shad and Herrings, put up particularly for
family use.

A few hundred bushels of Seed Potatoes,

A N D,

A general assortment of Groceries as
usual.

April 28.

eo31*

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Walter S. Alex-
ander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for
securing the payment of 600 dollars 33 cents and inter-
est unto Andrew Schellfield and company, and the fur-
ther sum of 581 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leon-
ard and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises
to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the
sixth day of May next, one undivided moiety of a
tract or parcel of land, lying and being on Potomac river
in the county of Fairfax and State of Virginia, con-
taining 440 acres, and adjoining the lands of General
Thompson, Mason, Augustine J. Smith and Tobias
Leary—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—The
sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock of that day.

G. DENALE, Trustee.

April 3

eo31

FULL
WIDEN,
MINT
ADON: coming to town last night I observed in your paper of the 15th inst. by Feb. 1st, Anthony Moore, on which I have to state that I have no objection to the public respecting the note was calculated to rouse any suspicion against me, which was far from my intention. The caution was necessary, according to the advice I had taken, as a necessary preliminary towards obtaining a renewal of the note for the gentleman concerned, for whom I was merely an agent in this business, and having given him a letter at the Washington Tavern, to the best of my recollection, on the day mentioned, for Jefferson county, I was under a full impression at the date of the caution, that the said letter was the one containing the Post Note. It was stated in the caution that it was supposed to be lost or mislaid, and this is an accident that might have happened to any one, in which case it might have fallen into improper hands, and hence arose the necessity of the caution.

If necessary I can here add my testimony to the fact that in his notice, viz. that the letter containing the post note did lately arrive safe in Jefferson by the mail from Charleston, South Carolina, with the Alexandria post-mark on it, dated the very day on which I had supposed I gave him the letter. This fact, if any such suspicion, has really been entertained against the post rider, will be sufficient to do it away.

Thomas Fairfax.
April 26.

Just Received,
And for sale by the subscriber,
25 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hds. Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt. nice Bacon
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Caster Oil, in pint bottles,
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.
Mordecai Miller.
April 26.

JOHN WATTS
Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,
White and brown Tiekienburg
White and brown German Rolle
White and brown Plutilla
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and Shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambric Mullins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and D aygonas do.
Pie Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Guzahs, Cossacs, and Batias
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.
March 4.

A great Bargain may be had.
I with to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river. There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.
B. DADE.
February 7.

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Paw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to
George Youngs.
February 26.

LOST,
On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town, The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion. Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the
PRINTER.
February 22.

ROBERT GRAY
Has lately received
A Consignment of Books,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Among which are the following Friend's Books
Bartley's Apology,
Life of Lady Guineo,
Ellwood's Sacred History,
Life of Thomas Story,
Life of Samuel Bowens,
Life of John Grattan,
Life of Margaret Lucas,
Try's Poem,
Ellwood's Davider,
John Richardson's Life,
Collection of Memorials of Friends,
Life of Mary Pevley, &c. &c.
March 31.

Now printing in Philadelphia,
AT THE LORRENZO PRESS,
Under the inspection of the Author, in a fine Octavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the best Artists in America, a new and splendid history, much enlarged, of a POEM, entitled
Modern Philosophy;
OR
Terrible Traitoration!!!
A POETICAL PETITION AGAINST GALVANIZING TRUMPETRY, AND THE PERKINISTIC INSTITUTIONS
Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London,
By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICK, M. D. &c. &c.,
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen, and honorary member of no less than nineteen very learned societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the best interests of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate satire against the philosophists, quack politicians, and other scoundrels of the day, and to give more extensive publicity to such inventions, improvements, and other exertions of the human mind as deserve to be patronized by the community.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by the addition of such matter as he presumes will be found most immediately interesting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the Poem, will be thought in some measure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

The above work will be published by the subscriber in about two months—Price, bound in boards, one dollar seventy-five cents—bound in sheep, two dollars—and in calf, two dollars fifty cents.

ROBERT GRAY.
March 29.

TO BE LET,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MOUNT-EAGLE,
The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing
ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Manufactory, House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthfulness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to William Herbert, Esq. of this town, or to the subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.
John Carlyle Herbert.
January 16.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
In Prince, near Water street, Alexandria.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing Instruments, and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional Key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.
For tuning a Grand Piano Forte, 2 00
Do. Harpichord, 2 00
If quilling do. 5 00
Square Pianos, (imported) 1 50
Do. Do. American manufacture, 1
Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—extra charge.
If called on to go in the country—additional charge, according to the time and distance.
As it is troublesome bookkeeping and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.
John Sellers.
March 8.

Twenty Dollars Reward,
WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lanky and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Caw. At, at Port Tobacco.
G. B. Cawlin.
Maryland, Charles County, }
January 17. } Feb. 3. 22w

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES,
Just received direct from the Patentee, and FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST:
The following Valuable Medicines:
Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.
PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head aches, Dysenteries, Billious Cholera, Colic, &c.* The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, Jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.
A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.
The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headaches, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,
For the decay in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.
A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops,
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the Lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.
Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.
Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,
A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop Furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms, or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.
A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.
March 23.

PUBLIC SALE.
On FRIDAY next, at half past 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, on a credit of 60 days,
20 hogheads New-England Rum,
50 barrels do. do.
40 boxes Cod-Fish,
4 casks Clover Seed,
1 do. Timothy do.
And immediately after, for Cattle,
Fine and Coarse Hays,
pieces Diaper,
pieces brown Holland,
1000 yards Tow-Linen,
A great variety of mens' and womens' Slippers, &c. &c.
Philip G. Marshall.

JUST LANDED,
From the sloop NANCY, Captain PAINE, from CHARLESTON,
30 bales COTTON, of superior kind,
With a quantity of
RICE AND INDIGO.
For Sale, by
E. GILMAN.

WM. HODGSON
Has for Sale,
2 boxes 7-8 Collimate Linens
13 hogheads Claret, suitable for the West India market, and entitled to drawback
14 cases first and second quality Claret, in bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes
7 cases best Lucina Oil
10 mab e Chimney pieces
1000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubrs Salt
April 30.

JOHN G. LADD
Has just received
100 boxes New-York hard SOAP
of a superior quality. Also,
A few hogheads Mucovado Sugars,
Do. West-India Rum,
Tierces of Rice and bales of Cotton.
Wanted to purchase
100 hogheads bright Virginia Tobacco.
April 30.

JAMES BACON,
A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has in addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Mucovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Soucheong
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira,
Bustello,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blues, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Etoian Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipe in boxes,
London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, De-mijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.
December 16.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to call his administration.
William Deneale.
Fairfax County, March 8.
PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.